4 in Vols Arily of Processi More Than I Strong Jong Death Roll.

Mof 5.—There is an old solders that few die and When asked a few weeks ded to retire from the senands adroitly threw his quesscent by replying, "Did you one to resign a public office better one in view?" Yet. d the senator to the contrary ing, we have within a month ed to make sure of a good in-After fifty-two years of pub-

ices of resignation from the Edmunds, stepping down on health, and Mr. Reagan, bedeclining years. There was his state, in the Federal the Confederate congress and again in the Federal felt it necessary to his old age and poverty, fortunes of politics might im stranded at last. Who ned if he had served his God Il as he had served his couninking one day about the old w die and none resign, I conlant maxims with facts. So the records and was surprised there have been more than 225 from the United States senrly 100 deaths of senators in dering that only 885 men all at in the senate, these figures being somewhat remarkable of the old adage. It appears rly days of the republic a seat was not considered so high or so great a prize as it is and it is safe to assume first half century of the govnatorial seats were not bought s they have been in some later times. At any rate, reswe been much fewer of late. when a man steps voluntarily nate it is generally, as Mr. Edwith a certainty or expectang something better, such as a supreme court bench or a place net. Even in recent times, howhave been a few instances of from other motives. Conkling signed for pride's sake; a few General Gordon, now senator-Georgia, resigned to go into king; Jonathan Chace, of Rhode ned two years ago because he ford to live in Washington on salary; Simon Cameron reake room for his son Don, and is and Reagan, who have been men for a full quarter of a row off the senatorial toga. recent senatorial resignations men called into presidential

ld days there must have been ania for resigning or some politiuntary retirements durhalf century of the senate. cely a state that did not have en to a dozen such instances.

Month King resigned

Make a Va. an in 1803; John

of the first senators, re-Other resignations were 1837, and A. P. Bagby,

had three resignationsk Borland, his successor, in and, in 1885, to go into Presid's excinet as had but one resignation,

tor Casserly, in 1873. Colo-d but one, that of Senator 82, to go into President

cut Oliver Ellsworth, a first red in 1796, and was succeed-Hillhouse, who served fourd then resigned. Johnson, senator, resigned in 1791; a, who succeeded him, died; Mitchell, resigned; his sucn Trumbull, resigned; his y, died, and Tracy's succesresigned. Senator Smith

ate of Delaware has had a renber of resignations, as fol-1793; Vining, 1798; Latimer, 1804; James A. Bayard, 1813; B; Thomas Clayton, 1827; Mc-Nandain, 1836; John M. Clay-1849; James A. Bayard (secnomas F, Bayard, 1885.

ns in Georgia have been: ; Milledge, 1809; Crawford, 1816; Troup, 1818; Forsythe, r, 1821; Cobb, 1828; Berrien, again in 1833; Berrien again in , in 1848, and Gordon, in 1880. had but one resignation, that wards, a first senator, in 1824. three-Harlan, in 1865; Grimes, Kirkwood, in 1882. Kansas has lwell, in 1873.

statesmen of Kentucky were wing off the senatorial toga. ecord of one seat in the senate: igned in 1809, and Henry Clay e term; Bibb succeeded Clay, ed in 1814, Walker filling the came next, but resigned in filling the term; then came ttenden, who resigned in 1819; n and Bibb again Crittenden more, and resigned a second 40; Guthrie resigned in 1868. seat fared in this way: John fesigned in 1805; his successor, gned in 1806, Henry Clay filling rm; Pope, who succeeded Clay, 1814; his successor, Bledsoe, 1819; Bledsoe's successor, Talned in 1820; Talbot's successor, igned the same year; finally Talduced to serve out a full term, an imitated his example; then was elected for two terms, but 1842; Crittenden, who succeeded ned in 1848, and was succeeded and Metcalf in turn was suc-

a senators who resigned were Brown, Johnson, Livingston, outon and Soule. Maine had gnations-Parris in 1828, Sprague Shepley in 1826, Williams in 1843, enden in 1864; Hamlin resigned 1857 and 1861; Morrill resigned in was succeeded by Blaine, who re-1881 to go into Garfield's cabinet. Hale is now the senior senstor ne, but his seniority is a matter r . March 8, 1881.

Clay, who resigned once more in

in Maryland have been: Resignaroll of Carrollton, 1798; Potts, Charleyn Henry, 1797; James Lloyd, 1800; 1796 t, 1806; Harper, 1816; Edward Lloyd, W. Chambers, 1834; Reverdy Johnson, 249 and 1868.

Massachusetts had many resignations of senators: Cabot and Strong both resigned in 1796; their successors, Godhue and Strong, resigned in 1800; Foster, 1803; John Quincy Adams, 1808; Lloyd, 1813; Gore, 1816; Ashmun, 1818; Otis, 1822; Silsbee and Davis, 1840; Daniel Webster, 1841; Rufus Choate, 1850; Edward Everett, 1854; Henry Wilson, 1873.

Michigan has had but two resignations-Lewis Cass, in 1848, and Christiancy, in 1879; Minnesota but one, that of Windom, for the purpose of going into Garfield's cabinet. Mississippi has had 11 resignations, including those of Jefferson Davis, Walker and Foote; Missouri, 1; New Hampshire, s, including Franklin Pierce; New Jersey, 12; New York, 15, including Van Buren, Rufus King, Dewitt Clinton, W. L. Marcy, Silas Wright, Roscoe Conkling and T. C. Platt; North Carolina, 11, including Na-

thaniel Macon and Willie Mangum. Ohio has had 8 resignations, including John Smith, Return J. Meigs, Thomas Corwin, Salmon P. Chase and John Sherman. In Pennsylvania the resignations number 7, including James Buchanan and Simon Cameron, the latter resigning twice. Rhode Island had 8 resignations; South Carolina, 13, among them Pierce Butler (twice), John C. Calhoun and William C. Preston; Tennessee, 9, including Andrew Jackson; Vermont, 7, and Virginia 12, including Monroe and Tyler.

The death roll of the United States senate is also a long one. Senators dying in

Alabama-Lewis, Chambers, Houston. Arkansas—Fulton, Ashley. California—Broderick, Miller, Hearst.

Connecticut-Boardman, Smith, Belts, Huntngton, Buckingham, Sherman, Tracy, Ferry. Delaware White, Riddle, Joshua Clayton, an Dyke, Jol M. Clayton Georgia-Bal Iwin, Ware, Jackson.

Illinois - McLean, McRoberts, Denglas, Kane, Logan. Indiana-Noble, Whitcomb, Morton. Kansas-Lane.

Kentucky Davis, Beck. Louisie Plaiborne, Barrow, Johnston. Maine Fairfield, Fessenden. Maryland - Hanson, Kent, Goldsborough, pence, Pearce, Hicks, Wilson. Massachusetts-Bates, Sumner.

Michigan-Ringham, Chandler. Minnesota-Norton Mississippi-Speight, Reed, Adams. Missouri-Buckner, Linn, Bogy." New Hampshire-Gilman, Atherton, Pike,

New Jersey-McIlvaine, Southard, Thompson, Wright. Ohio-Trimble Oregon-Baker.

Rhode Island-Potter, Melbone, Dixon, Burnside, Burrill, Anthony. South Carolina—John C. Calhoun, Eval John Ewing Colhoun, Gaillard, A. P. Butler. Tennessee Felix Grundy, Andrew Johnson. Texas-Rusk, Henderson

Vermont-Foot, Upham, Callamer. Virginia-Pennypacker, Bowden, Taylor. West Virginia-Caperton.

Wisconsin-Carpenter. It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that Rhode Island, the smallest state in the Union, should have had six senators die in harness, and Connecticut, another little state, eight, while neither New York nor Pennsylvania, the greatest states, has had one. In this death roll the observing reader will already have noted the names of Stephen A. Douglas, "The Little Giant;" tain conditions to step out before | O. P. Morton, of Indiana; Zach Chandfer, tion of their terms and give some of Michigan; Fessenden, of Maine; Charles it is impossible to explain the | tle; John C. Calhoun, Matthew Carpenter and Andrew Johnson. Perhaps the most

> ing to the presidential chair.
>
> I think I have at least succeeded in showing conclusively that more than a few office holders die and that very many resign. ROBERT GRAVES.

pathetic name in the list is that of John A.

Logan. Men of all parties and factions

agree that had Logan lived he would have

#### John P. Lyons.

BOSTON, May 5 .- Last autumn, the funny man who had made the Boston Courier so famous having gone to the Cape Cod Item. it devolved upon John P. Lyons to keep up the standard of the Boston Courier, and he seems to have been amply equal to the task, as the Boston Courier is today as much quoted as it ever was.

Mr. Lyons was born something like thirty. years ago at the eastern end of the Mediterranean sea. Not only, however, were his parents American citizens, but his ancestry is American back to remote generations, his many times great-grandfather having settled in Roxbury a Boston sub urb, back in the sixteen hundreds. These ancestors largely devoted themselves to the three M's-the ministry, medicine and music-to which their descendant laments that there was not added a fourth compound M, money-making. Mr. Lyons' father was the late Rev. Dr. J. L. Lyons, of Florida.

His early boyhood was passed in Montrose, Pa., a wholesome little town on the

Alleghany hills. His departure . from this place in his early teens, he says, was distinctly felt by the community, especially the near neighbors, as he had been very fond of playing on a large snare drum before break fast. The

next three' years were passed in Jacksonville, Fla., where he made his first appearance as an editor. The paper was a high school publication. Young Lyons was to be its editor, and a classmate, who had served a term as printer's devil, was to set the type and give the proud sheet to the world. It never, however, reached the second Issue, typesetting as a continuous employment

not being the delirious joy that had been anticipated. On leaving Harvard college in 1882 he began contributing short sketches and verses to various newspapers, and particularly to the New York humorous publications; but three years of tutoring and a year and a half in the government service in the New York naval office materially interrupted this work. This interruption was the more complete as during this time spare hours were devoted to the study of law, which it was his expectation in due time to practice. Like many others, however, he finally abandoned this pastime to

those who could find more in it to enjoy.

In the summer of 1888 he went to Boston and assumed the duties of editorial writer and dramatic and literary critic on the Boston Commonwealth. After a year and a half in this position he gave up a part of the work to do editorial and special writing for the Boston Times. On this paper he resuscitated a department called "Humors of the Times," consisting of short paragraphs and verse, which soon began to be quoted. This department he sustained until last fall, when he took up its "Pencilings" column. Tom Jasson,

A FAMOUS PLAINSMAN.

all and streng for that any out their it

The First Man to Cross the Plains with the Pony Express. [Special Correspondence.]

ABILENE, Kan., May 4.-Living quietly on his farm near Lexington, Mo., stont, sturdy and hale and hearty, Mr. S. T. Rannabarger enjoys without ostentation the bonor of having been the first man to cross the plains from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Salt Lake City as a government mail carrier and express agent. In 1857 he was employed as driver, hauling supplies from Leavenworth to Santa Fe, N. M. His employers one day sent him out in charge of a train bound for California. Arrived at



the Rocky mountains, he found that the Mormons had destroyed nine trains, confiscated part of the goods and burned the remainder. Rannabarger suffered also from the persecutions, and was o mpelled to give up his attempt. General Albert Sidney Johnston, then in command of the mountain division, sent him through on horseback with dispatches for Brigham Young. Arriving at Salt Lake he was held a prisoner, and was only released when Johnston retaliated on the Mormons.

Johnston then wished to send dispatches to Washington, and upon Rannab rger's return deputed him to carry them to Leavenworth. This he did, making the perilous trip from Fort Bridger, 113 miles east of Salt Lake, over mountain and plain, entirely alone. His report of the trip to his principals caused them to conceive the idea of a pony express, and when they offered Rannabarger the position of messenger, to make regular trips between Fort Leavenworth and Salt Lake City, he accepted the proposition.

The contractors who had undertaken to deliver the United States mail added this to Rannabarger's duties, paying him \$65.50 s month in addition to the five dollars a day received from the government, and defraying all expenses. He rode a mule the first trip. He had a large saddle, which became a pillow by night. He carried two blankets, a pair of pistols, a bowie knife and a small leather pouch in which were the mail and express packages. When he had gone as far in a day as he and his mule could stand he would turn the animal out to graze, wrap himself in his blanket, pil-Sometimes it was too cold to sleep on the ground, in which case he rode all night and caught a nap in the sunlight of the follow-

ing morning. After the first trip arrangements were made for the exchange of mules at Platte City and Fort Laramie, and he was given the privilege, in case his animal gave ou of buying another at government expensed ne the dat dist. The he sport a

right in an Indian village, always keeping on iriendly terms with the redskins. He made the first trip in twenty-two days, and on the return trip met the second man sent out by his employers. He rode regularly until July, 1858, seeing the successful establishment of the great pony express system from his small beginning of a year pre-

After some further years of wandering on the frontier he finally settled down on a handsome section of Missouri land, where, surrounded by his family, he still CHARLES MOREAU HARGER.

#### A Jest That Became Earnest.

The old saying that "a king's jester is like a dog in a lion's cage" was amply verified in the case of Peter the Great's famous court buffoon, Balakireff, who more than nce took such liberties with his formidable master as would have cost any other man dear. On one occasion a cousin of the jester had incurred the ezar's displeasure and had been sentenced to a severe punishment, no one daring to show any interest in him save Balakireff himself, who at once made his appearance before the offended czar to beg merey for the culprit.

The moment Peter saw the well known figure coming up the hall he guessed his errand, and called out fiercely, "It's no use, Balakireff; you need not waste your breath, for I vow, on my word of honor, that I will not grant what you are going to ask!"

Quick as thought the ready witted jester threw himself at the emperor's feet and said in an imploring tone, "I beseech you, Piotr Alexeievitch (Peter, son of Alexis), do not pardon that rascal of a cousin of

Angry as he was the czar laughed in spite of himself at this unlooked for turning of the tables, and remitted the culprit's sentence accordingly. But not long after this it came to Balakireff's own turn to fall into-disgrace, and Peter, in one of his characteristic bursts of rage, fiercely bade the poor old jester "never to show his face on Russian soil again."

But Balakireff's exile was not a long one, for barely a week later the czar, who wi then in his newly built capital of St. Po tersburg, saw from his palace window the banished man jogging coolly past in a cart filled with turf.

"Hollo, you rascal," cried Peter, "did I not tell you never to show your face on Russian soil again?"

"Nor have I," replied the wag, with an impish grin; "this turf in my cart is Swedish soil, every bit of it, dug up on the other side of the Finland border. Peter smiled grimly at the trick, but in

another moment the black frown which few men could face unmoved darkened his massive features. "It may be Swedish soil now," said he sternly, "but it shall be Russian ere long!"

And only a few months later a fresh

stride in Peter's career of conquest made

good the pledge. DAVID KER. He's Little but Powerful. At the age of eight years the crown prince of Germany shows all the charac-Wedn by, was a prince of high standing a high the Saxons. His image was pray to for victory. On the third day after the succeeding sun worship the old ar tops spent hours invoking the blessy a of Woden. teristics of a military disciplinarian. One day recently when entering the palace at Berlin the guard was turned out in his honor, and he noticed that one of the soldiers had omitted to bring his rifle. The

prince prompty caused the delinquent to be punished for his breach of discipline.

UNDER

When season
But love in a c
"Is rhyming
Love only can
Of sorrow and

T'ARTHSTANE. our sorrow

t will not hold!

er lift your load

"But you and your wife," urged the neigh-

-Jean Kate Loyar in New York Ledger.

Why Dont They Propose?

my second year in society and I haven't

I wish to say that the young lady

whose remarks I am quoting is not only

pretty, but she is also of good family, of

first class position, is highly educated

and accomplished, is positively known

tractive. I am not the only one. Of

course, some girls get married, but they

are very few compared to the vast num-

ber of eligible young women in society.

What is the matter with the men? They

are perfectly willing to flirt all day long,

but none of them appears to want to go

any further. There is something wrong.

Is marriage, after all, a failure?"-

Characteris ic Even in Her Dreams.

tremist in many of her views gravely

told the following dream over the coffee

the other morning to the great amuse-

ment of her husband and some friends,

who declared it essentially feminine and

She dreamed that she had died, and

in the interval before the freed spirit

made its way heavenward she was an

unseen observer and listener to all that

took place in the room in which the

poor clay she had so recently inhabited

lay. She was touched with the devotion of her mothe, who, like Mary of old,

was always first and last beside the body.

soon to find sepulture, also intensely in-

rested in he arguments for or against

pet theory), which her friends held forth

in the presence of her disembodied spirit,

and longing to depart with the celestial

throng awaiting her, yet mortified and

thrilled on the threshold of heaven by

the fact that, graven on her casket plate,

her age was given as forty-nine instead

Do Women or Fashions Change?

In an apothecary's window in New

York is a heap of the vinaigrettes' that

were in use four or more years ago. They

are of cut glass, from twelve to fourteen

inches long, an inch thick, and of the

weight of a policeman's night stick.

They are eloquent of the eccentricities of

fashion, for whereas women paid many

dollars to get one only the other day, so

to speak, no lady would carry one the

length of an avenue block today for five

times as much money. The same moral

is pointed by a picture that was famous

sixteen years ago. It is Arthur Lumley's

sketch of two rival schools meeting on

Fifth avenue. The beauty of the school

girls in that picture gave the picture

great eclat. Today the girls look like

dreadful guys. Their queer hats, their

waterfalls and their balloon skirts con-

demn the work as a picture of something

preposterous.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Old Cities of Europe Changing.

Said a woman returned from a trip

abroad, which was by no means her

first: "I have discovered that the his-

toric monotony of even European life

can change. When I first saw Ghent, ten or a dozen years ago, it was a pic-

turesque walled city; now I find that

quays. So with Bruges, which all guide

there recently to discover some marked

changes some almost modern houses

and others altered in a manner which

as done away with a degree of their de-

licious antiquity."-New York Times.

Uninflammable Dresses and Woodwork

aration of starch a solution of the phos-

If the laundress would add to her prep-

phate of ammonia (about four ounces to

the quart of water) before dipping cur-

or therers the curtains, flies, and even

this phosphate of ammonia they will be proof against catching fire; they will

only har when flame is applied to

Wedr from whom we have the name wedr y, was a prince of high stand-

Fischange.

them,

of thirty-two.-Utica Herald.

characteristic of her sex.

A lady who is known to be an ex-

tune. In short she is a great catch.

numbers of young women.

had a single offer."

Chicago Post.

or on life's late road."

, MAY 9, 1891.

BUY YOUR

# COALANDWOOD mough with gold; ze"—he shock his head— GILBERT & TAYLOR'S, "Ay, syl" the id man answered, His white head sturdily raised; "When ye had eved a' my lifetame Ye'll cry, "The Lord be praised?" Whether o' good or fill shall fa' If Love 'neat the h'arthstane surviv-

Office at James D. Cooper's, No. 25 Broad Street, Bloomfield, N. J. Telephone No. 87 B.

### "Your childs n'under the sod"— "Nae under the sod," the old man cried, "Good neighfor—gane to God! An' what has we to do wi' pain Wheir Love still glories the auld h'arth-NATHAN RUSSELL. Real Estate and Insurance Office, "Your faith is to the ny knowing." The neighboth mured low. A spirit of away at wonder On his face, the rose to go. "Ah, friend," the diman answer made, "Love 'neath to h'arthstane is naught

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#### to have brains and an amiable disposi-Lehigh, Free-burning & Cannel Coal tion, and will possess a considerable for-"Not a single offer of marriage," she continued. "Not even a single avowal of love. I don't know what to make of it, for I don't think I am wholly unat-

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